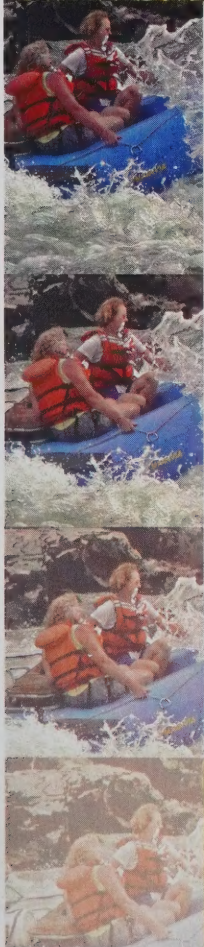




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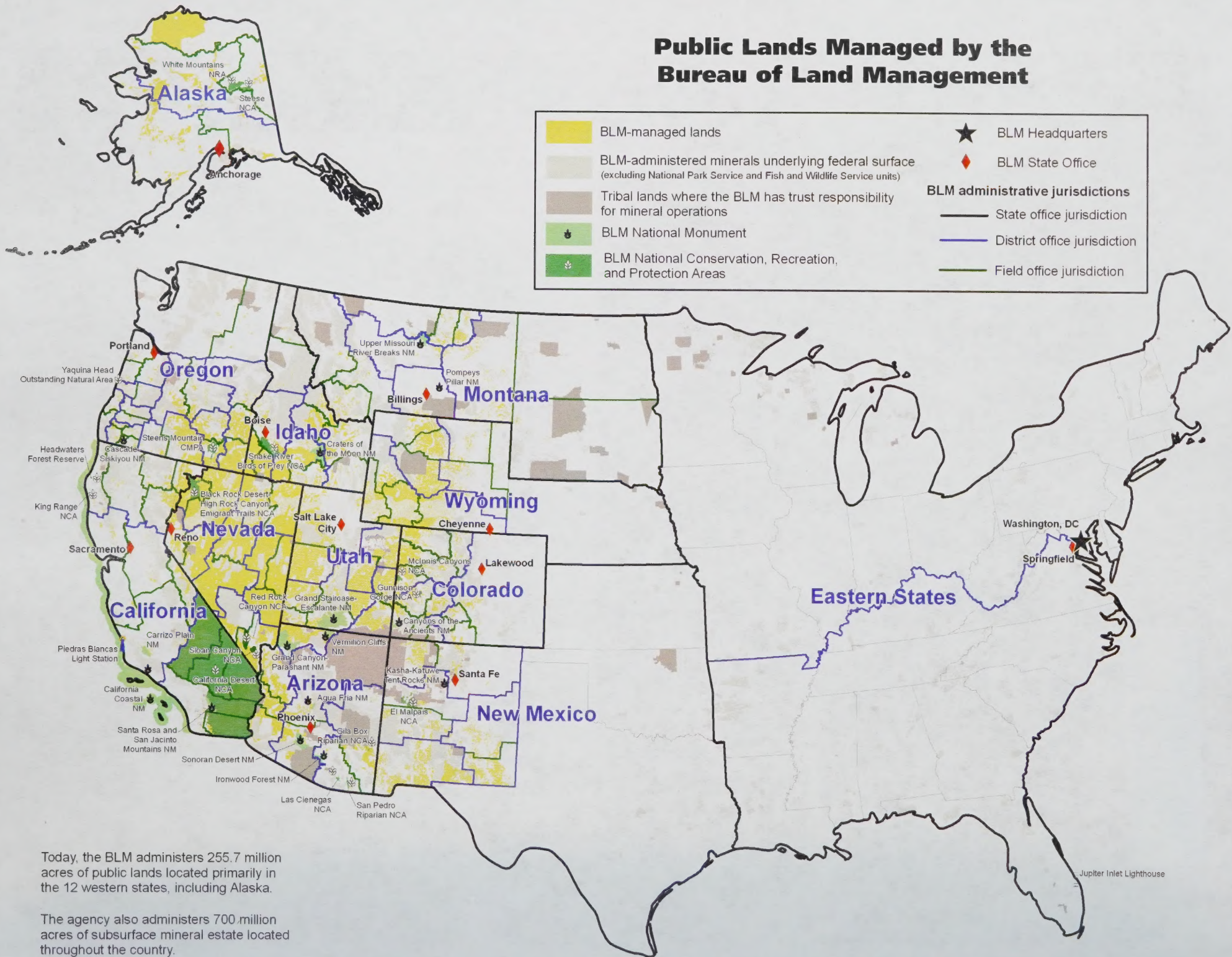


Public Rewards from Public Lands

Idaho 2007-2008



Public Lands Managed by the Bureau of Land Management



Today, the BLM administers 255.7 million acres of public lands located primarily in the 12 western states, including Alaska.

The agency also administers 700 million acres of subsurface mineral estate located throughout the country.

Introduction

The BLM has one of the most challenging and complex missions of any federal agency: *to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.* While it may be lesser known than some of its sister agencies, the BLM offers some of the most exciting and unique opportunities to enhance the quality of life for all citizens through the balanced stewardship of the National System of Public Lands.

The Bureau is responsible for carrying out a variety of programs for the management and conservation of resources on 256 million surface acres as well as 700 million acres of subsurface mineral estate. These public lands make up about 13 percent of the total land surface of the United States and more than 40 percent of all land managed by the federal government, making the agency the nation's largest land manager. As detailed in these pages, the country derives significant economic benefits from the revenues generated by these lands as well as diverse recreational opportunities on some of the most magnificent landscapes across the country.

The figures presented here demonstrate at the national and state levels how the BLM manages these lands to guard their health, diversity, and splendor while continuing to oversee a range of uses that is as broad as it is impressive. The job of balancing this mix of resources and uses grows more complex each year as the West's population growth creates new pressures and heightens existing management challenges. However, the Bureau succeeds by being one of the top revenue-generating agencies in the federal government, while continuing to meet the increasing demands of a more urbanized West.

These public lands produce vast amounts of coal, oil, natural gas, wind power, and geothermal energy that help the nation reduce its dependence on foreign supplies. Technological advances enable energy producers to operate on the public lands in ways that are more environmentally sound than ever before, extracting these resources more efficiently while lessening the effects on the land.

In addition to energy production, under its multiple-use mandate issued by Congress in 1976, the BLM permits livestock grazing and commercial timber production on the public lands. It also manages rangelands and facilities for

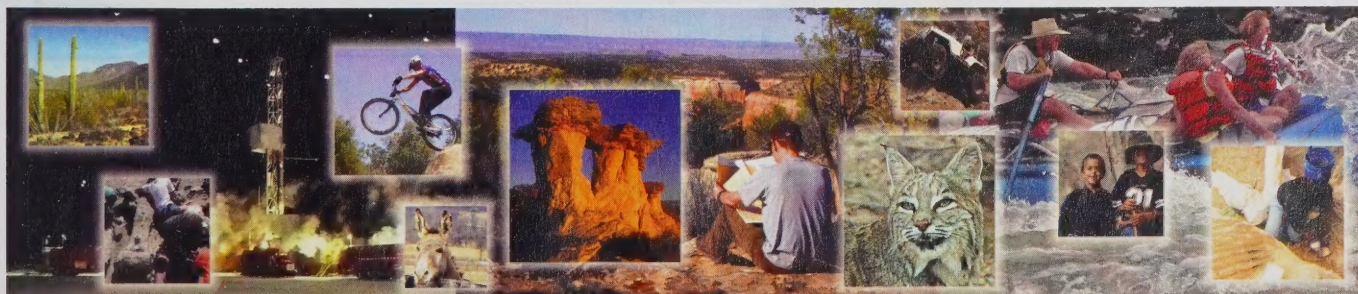
wild horses and burros. Through appropriations from funds for management of lands and resources and the Oregon and California grant lands, the agency collects receipts from harvested timber, including salvage.

Vast and varied, the BLM public lands offer more diverse recreational activities than those of any other federal agency and provide the largest acreage available for unparalleled leisure opportunities. Recreation is one of the agency's premier programs and it is also vital to the local economy in many communities across the West. The statistics provided here reflect how millions of Americans enjoy the public lands for many kinds of recreational experiences and the economic benefits derived from these activities.

Within this multiple-use context, the BLM manages some lands with an emphasis on conservation. Its National Landscape Conservation System includes some of the Bureau's foremost landscapes. These areas include national monuments, national conservation areas, wilderness areas and wilderness study areas, wild and scenic rivers, and national historic and scenic trails.

The agency has repeatedly shown that the public lands can accommodate energy production, recreation, and open space, while carrying out an array of conservation programs such as protecting threatened or endangered species, restoring valuable riparian habitat, and preserving historical and paleontological resources. The Bureau also provides essential services that protect the public, such as wildfire management and law enforcement.

What started out as the “land nobody wanted” in our country’s pioneer days today represents a priceless legacy and long-term investment for the American people. When the BLM first opened its doors more than 60 years ago, the focus was on a handful of programs: range, cadastral surveying, minerals, and lands. Today, the agency employs recreation specialists, wildlife biologists, computer specialists, archaeologists, and others who represent the evolving needs and desires of our society. This publication represents the faithful work of these employees who are well prepared to care for this remarkable legacy through their dedication to our country’s public lands.



Fiscal Year 2007 National Figures

Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals

Grazing Fees	\$12,892,709
Recreation and Use Fees	\$14,530,461
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent	\$16,319,615
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$18,430,821
Sale of Land and Materials	\$71,399,782
Timber Receipts	
Public Domain	\$3,021,059
Oregon and California (O&C) Land Grant Fund	\$28,899,583
Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) Grant Fund	\$2,240,109
Mining Claim Holding Fees and Service Charges	\$51,680,999
Helium Operations	\$104,854,182
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$3,934,771,556
TOTAL	\$4,259,040,876

Direct BLM Financial Transfers to the States

Grazing Fees	\$2,327,261
Proceeds of Sales	\$7,824,322
Timber Receipts	
Public Domain	\$3,793,316
Oregon and California (O&C) Land Grant Fund	\$110,872,793
Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) Grant Fund	\$995,359
National Grasslands	\$4,280,654
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$1,882,416,655
TOTAL	\$2,012,510,360

BLM Investment in the States

Management of Land and Resources	\$76,008,399
Land Acquisition	\$598,261,477
Range Improvements	\$11,077,602
Construction and Access	\$92,193,032
Management of O&C Lands	\$115,402,739
Helium Operations	\$183,416,960
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	\$5,633,237
Wildland Fire Preparedness	\$289,576,001
Wildland Fire Operations	\$429,779,607
TOTAL	\$1,801,349,054

National Public Land Use

Commercial Use Activity

Grazing Permits and Leases	permits and leases	17,874
	animal unit months (AUMs)	12,589,698
Timber Volume Sold	thousand board feet (please note that this used to be collected in cubic feet, but BLM has since made an agreement with industry to use MBF; 1 MBF=1.6 CCF)	260,771
Oil and Gas Leasing	new holes started	5,343
	acres in producing status	11,629,625
	wells capable of production	79,972
Helium Activity	active storage contracts	11
	billion cubic feet stored	21.2
	independent producers	54
Geothermal Production	producing leases	66
	gigawatt hours (GWh) of energy	4,609
Coal Production	producing leases	298
	million tons produced	458
Mineral Materials (Salables)	permits issued	4,466
	cubic yards produced	17,972,617
Nonenergy Leasables	acres under lease	422,907
	number of leases	423
Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables)	notices reviewed	508
	plans of operation reviewed	52
Rights-of-Way	granted	1,390

Wild Horse and Burro Program

Wild Horses	estimated current population	25,689
	animals taken off range	6,626
	number of animals adopted	3,894
Wild Burros	estimated current population	2,874
	animals taken off range	1,100
	number of animals adopted	878

Estimated Recreation Use

National Recreation Figures - Visitor Days for FY 07	boating - motorized	1,504,905
	boating - nonmotorized	2,087,998
	camping and picnicking	25,735,246
	driving for pleasure	2,808,044
	fishing	2,218,500
	hunting	5,590,821
	interpretation, education, and nature study	4,587,122
	nonmotorized travel	6,636,985
	off-highway vehicle travel	5,778,426
	snowmobile and other winter motorized	193,967
	specialized motor sports, events, and activities	160,394
	specialized nonmotor sports, events, and activities	3,611,911
	swimming and other water-based activities	641,873
	winter/nonmotorized activities	193,997
	unspecified	25,383
	TOTAL	61,775,572
Recreation Fee Program	projects	340
	funds collected	14,530,461

Public Land Treasures on the Public Lands and Related Waters

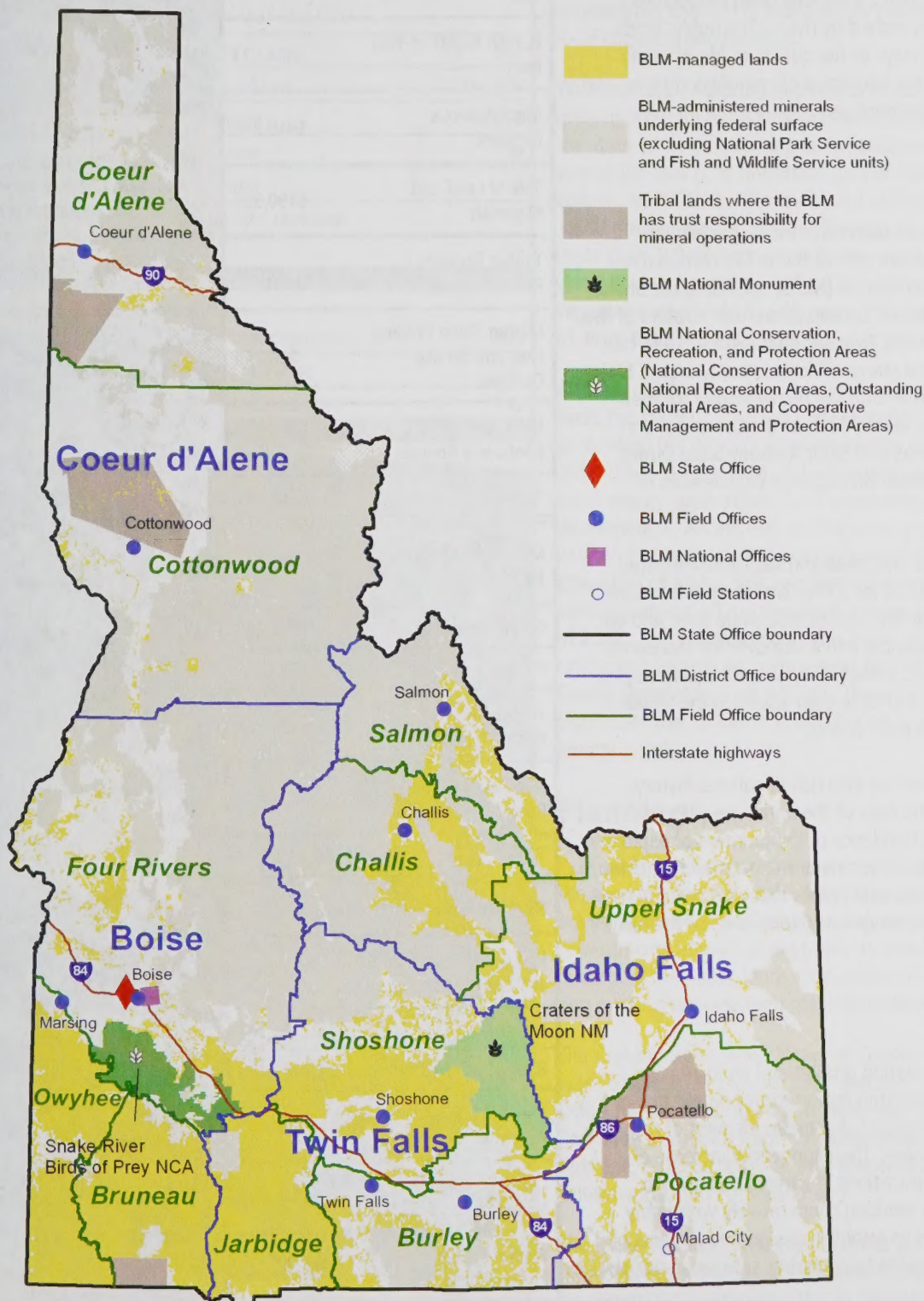
BLM's National Landscape Conservation System and Other Administrative and Congressional Designations Managed by the BLM

National Monuments (4,807,193 acres in 15 national monuments)	
70,900	acres in Agua Fria National Monument in Arizona
808,747	acres in Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument in Arizona
128,398	acres in Ironwood Forest National Monument in Arizona
486,600	acres in Sonoran Desert National Monument in Arizona
279,568	acres in Vermilion Cliffs National Monument in Arizona
883	acres in the California Coastal National Monument
204,107	acres in Carrizo Plain National Monument in California
86,400	acres in Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument in California
163,892	acres in Canyons of the Ancients National Monument in Colorado
274,800	acres in Craters of the Moon National Monument in Idaho
51	acres in Pompeys Pillar National Monument in Montana
374,976	acres in Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument in Montana
4,124	acres in Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks National Monument in New Mexico
52,947	acres in Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument in Oregon
1,870,800	acres in Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument in Utah
National Conservation, Recreation, and Protection Areas (15,434,094 acres in 17 areas)	
1,208,624	acres in Steese National Conservation Area in Alaska (includes Birch Creek Wild and Scenic River)
998,702	acres in White Mountains National Recreation Area in Alaska
21,767	acres in Gila Box Riparian National Conservation Area in Arizona
41,972	acres in Las Cienegas National Conservation Area in Arizona
55,495	acres in San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area in Arizona
10,671,080	acres in California Desert National Conservation Area in California
7,472	acres in the Headwaters Forest Reserve in California
58,151	acres in King Range National Conservation Area in California
122,929	acres in McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area in Colorado and Utah
62,844	acres in Gunnison Gorge National Conservation Area in Colorado
484,034	acres in Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area in Idaho
799,165	acres in Black Rock Desert, High Rock Canyon, Emigrant Trail National Conservation Area in Nevada and California
198,065	acres in Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area in Nevada
48,438	acres in Sloan Canyon National Conservation Area in Nevada
227,100	acres in El Malpais National Conservation Area in New Mexico
428,156	acres in Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area in Oregon
100	acres in Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area in Oregon
Other National Landscape Conservation System Units Managed by the BLM	
2,052	miles of 38 wild and scenic rivers (20% of the national system) in 5 states—1,001,876 acres managed
7,733,310	acres in 190 wilderness areas
13,753,370	acres in 591 wilderness study areas under interim management
5,342	miles of 10 national historic trails (Iditarod, Juan Bautista de Anza, California Immigrant, Nez Perce, Lewis and Clark, Oregon, Mormon Pioneer, Old Spanish, Pony Express, and El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro)
624	miles of 3 national scenic trails (Continental Divide, 389 miles, Pacific Crest, 233 miles, and Potomac Heritage, 2 miles)
Additional Administrative and Congressional Designations	
37,579	acres in the Lake Toodatoten Special Management Area, Alaska
23,200,000	acres in the National Petroleum Reserve Area-Alaska
17,044,757	acres in 956 areas of critical environmental concern
2,906	miles of 54 national back country byways in 11 BLM western states
491	miles of 34 national recreation trails
263	sites on the National Register of Historic Places encompassing 4,177 contributing properties
22	cultural sites as national historic landmarks
5	world heritage properties (Chacoan Outliers of New Mexico)
2	globally important bird areas in 56,500 acres (San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area, Arizona; Yaquina Head National Outstanding Natural Area, Oregon)
29,082,217	acres in 199 herd management areas for wild and free-roaming horses and burros
486	significant caves

Idaho State Office

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11.6 million acres of surface land
36.5 million acres of subsurface mineral estate (including surface acreage mentioned above)
0.6 million acres of tribal lands where the BLM has trust responsibility for mineral operations



Idaho

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is steward of 11.6 million acres of public lands in Idaho, nearly 22 percent of the state's land area. These lands present a mosaic of breathtaking beauty and striking diversity—from desert landscapes to alpine forests, from vast open rangelands to magnificent canyons etched by rivers. The public lands contribute in different ways to the quality of life of Idaho residents and visitors, the livelihood of countless citizens, and the viability of local communities.

Resources

Idaho is home to some of the West's most spectacular settings, many of which are part of the BLM's National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS), including the Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area, Craters of the Moon National Monument, four national historic trails, one national scenic trail, and many wilderness study areas. Idaho also has many other areas that are highly valued for their scenic and recreational values, such as the Lower Salmon River, Coeur d'Alene Lake, and Saint Anthony Sand Dunes, which is one of the premier off-highway vehicle sites in the West.

Idaho's abundant rivers and lakes and sagebrush-covered rangelands provide habitat for a diversity of wildlife. Idaho provides food and cover for sage-grouse, mule deer, and elk; a spawning place for salmon; and a stopover for thousands of migrating water birds. About 800 pairs of falcons, eagles, hawks, and owls mate and raise their young in the Snake River Birds of Prey area each spring.

The public lands in Idaho are also rich in cultural history. They contain clues to the lives of the native peoples who lived here long ago and evidence of the journeys of explorers such as Lewis and Clark. Remains of railroads and ranching and mining operations are still visible today and wild horses and burros roam Idaho's rangelands, reminders of the history of the West.

Uses

With Idaho's rapid population growth and an increasing number of citizens discovering opportunities on the public lands, recreation has emerged as a major element of the BLM's multiple-use mission. The exponential increase of off-highway vehicle registrations illustrates this growth. In response, the BLM is working cooperatively with many partners and volunteers to establish designated systems of roads and trails and provide high-quality, safe recreational experiences.

In addition to providing recreational opportunities, public lands help to economically sustain local communities. Idaho public lands are a source of timber, and in 2007, the BLM

Fiscal Year 2007 Figures

Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals

Grazing Fees	\$1,519,865
Recreation and Use Fees	\$662,872
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent	\$804,527
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$910,243
Sale of Land and Materials	\$190,303
Timber Receipts - Public Domain	\$1,322,561
Mining Claim Holding Fees and Service Charges	\$50,264
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$8,131,606
TOTAL	\$13,592,241

Direct BLM Financial Transfers to Idaho

Grazing Fees	\$206,239
Proceeds of Sales	\$60,515
Timber Receipts - Public Domain	\$1,322,561
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$4,729,813
TOTAL	\$6,319,128

BLM Investment in Idaho

Management of Land and Resources	\$50,204
Land Acquisition	\$2,708,384
Range Improvements	\$1,449,425
Construction and Access	\$8,588,874
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	\$741,809
Wildland Fire Preparedness	\$30,145,172
Wildland Fire Operations	\$65,548,309
TOTAL	\$109,232,177



Livestock grazing is a major activity on Idaho's public lands. BLM Idaho is currently conducting assessments of all grazing allotments to determine if Idaho's standards for rangeland health are being achieved.



St. Anthony Sand Dunes offers 10,000 acres of dunes rising to 400 feet and endless OHV opportunities on 15 continuous miles of open sand.



BLM Idaho puts specific, enforceable requirements to protect sagebrush habitat in permits issued for grazing, recreation, mining, and oil and gas activities on public land.

Commercial Use Activity

Grazing Permits and Leases	permits and leases	1,890
	animal unit months (AUMs)	1,359,139
Timber Volume Sold	thousand board feet (please note that this used to be collected in cubic feet, but BLM has since made an agreement with industry to use MBF; 1 MBF=1.6 CCF)	10,978
Mineral Materials (Salables)	permits issued	901
	cubic yards produced	384,579
Nonenergy Leasables	acres under lease	43,876
	number of leases	88
Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables)	notices reviewed	8
	plans of operation reviewed	5
Rights-of-Way	granted	51

Wild Horse and Burro Program

Wild Horses	estimated current population	803
	animals taken off range	301
	number of animals adopted	148



The Murphy Complex wildfire was the largest wildfire to burn in Idaho since 1910, affecting grazing allotments, wildlife habitat and winter range, watershed and riparian areas, and a number of cultural sites. BLM Idaho established a team of scientists, habitat specialists, and land managers to assess interactions among livestock grazing, vegetation types, and fire behavior.

completed commercial sales of forest and woodland products yielding about 10 million board feet of timber and 900 acres of restored forests and woodlands. Balanced forest management results in multiple benefits as exemplified in the Two Tail restoration project in northern Idaho. The removal of hazardous fuels near the town of Bonners Ferry will decrease the potential for stand-replacing wildfire while also providing security for grizzly bears. Biomass from this stewardship contract is available for producing energy at local cogeneration facilities.

With over 2,200 grazing allotments in Idaho, the BLM's grazing program helps support rural communities throughout the state while maintaining open space and sustaining a way of life that is an important part of Idaho's history and culture. In 2006, the Bureau issued 260 grazing permits and 1,600 grazing authorizations. The agency also monitored more than 380 allotments, including conducting noxious weed inventories on more than 511,000 acres, treating vegetation on nearly 72,000 acres, and assessing the health of more than 725,000 acres of public rangeland.

Although Idaho does not contain sizeable reserves of fossil fuels, the state's public lands make important contributions to meeting the nation's growing energy needs through alternative energy. BLM Idaho has processed 10 active wind energy applications, 9 for monitoring and 1 for development. An auction for five lease parcels in the Raft River Valley in June 2007 brought record high bonus bids. Operation of Idaho's first geothermal electrical energy plant, which produces 10 megawatts of power, began in the fall of 2007. The BLM also continues to be actively involved in relicensing Idaho's six hydropower projects with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. These facilities represent a significant part of Idaho's contribution to the national energy supply.

Planning

BLM Idaho's resource management plans (RMPs) guide the agency's decisions affecting the public lands. Planning emphasizes collaboration with local, state, and tribal governments as well as the public to provide blueprints for managing the public lands. The agency is actively updating and revising management plans throughout the state.

The Craters of the Moon National Conservation Area RMP was completed in January 2007 and the Coeur d'Alene Field Office RMP was completed in September 2007. Several other RMPs are in various stages of development, including the Jarbidge, Bruneau, Birds of Prey National Conservation Area, Cottonwood, and Pocatello RMPs.

The Idaho Falls and Twin Falls Districts are also preparing the final environmental impact statement and plan amendment for vegetation treatments. The amendment will revise 12 land use plans covering public lands managed by the BLM. BLM Idaho is also initiating two new planning processes to address management of public lands in the Upper Snake and Four Rivers Field Offices.

Partnerships

While land use planning provides the road map for how the BLM will manage the public lands, it is the day-to-day work of the men and women of the BLM that allows the agency to be a positive presence and a good neighbor in the community. One example of this is BLM's work with neighboring fire entities when, in 2007, drought and lightning combined to create the most severe fire season since 1910. Despite these conditions, BLM Idaho was successful in containing over 95 percent of new fires during initial attack. BLM Idaho then worked with partners on one of its largest planned rehabilitation efforts, involving over 30 emergency stabilization and rehabilitation projects covering more than 600,000 acres. The BLM continues to be aggressive in treating fuels on nearly 63,000 acres in the wildland urban interface (WUI) and over 24,000 acres outside the WUI for resource benefit. The BLM also entered into agreements to cooperatively build new fire stations at Dubois and American Falls.

Another example of how the BLM contributes to the health of the land and the quality of life of local residents is the "Fire-Up for Summer!" program, which is a partnership effort of BLM Idaho, Meridian School District, and Northwest Nazarene University. The program not only helps get America's youth outdoors to improve their health, but it also improves their understanding of the environment by teaching them about wildfire behavior, its effect on natural ecosystems, and what can be done to minimize the susceptibility of wildfire to rural communities. The BLM is using the students' findings to give private landowners suggestions on how to improve their homes' resistance to wildfire. This is the fourth year of the program, which has won two national Cooperative Conservation Awards.

An outstanding example of ongoing cooperative conservation efforts is the Healthy Lands Initiative (HLI). The Southern Idaho-Snake River Plains received \$380,000 for sage grouse restoration with planting of sage brush seedlings and invasive weed control. Efforts here are being focused on improving and restoring sage-grouse habitat in cooperation with Idaho's sage-grouse local working groups. Another \$454,000 went to the tristate area of southeast Oregon, northern Nevada, and southwest Idaho for shrub-steppe restoration involving juniper removal, invasive weed control, and riparian restoration. Bureauwide, the HLI projects are expected to leverage an additional \$3 million of in-kind and monetary contributions from state and private partners and to help restore about 74,000 acres of BLM-managed land. The President requested an additional \$22 million for HLI in the fiscal year 2008 budget.

Most of the white-tailed deer habitat on BLM lands in Idaho is located in the Coeur d'Alene District, which has responsibility for the protection and enhancement of habitat.



FIRE (Field Inquiry Research Experience) Up is a summer course for high school students to help them learn about wildfire behavior.

Estimated Recreation Use

National Recreation Figures - Visitor Days for FY 07	boating - motorized	134,144
	boating - nonmotorized	858,082
	camping and picnicking	942,894
	driving for pleasure	195,768
	fishing	642,321
	hunting	488,347
	interpretation, education, and nature study	307,188
	nonmotorized travel	358,012
	off-highway vehicle travel	268,223
	snowmobile and other winter motorized	36,588
	specialized motor sports, events, and activities	869
	specialized nonmotor sports, events, and activities	203,977
	swimming and other water-based activities	72,313
	winter/nonmotorized activities	20,545
	unspecified	642

TOTAL **4,529,913**

Recreation Fee Program	projects	32
	funds collected	662,872

Public Land Treasures

National Monuments	monuments	1
	acres	274,800
Cultural Resources	properties	631
	acres inventoried	69,296
Wilderness Areas	areas	1
	acres	802
Wilderness Study Areas	areas	66
	acres	1,321,298
National Conservation, Recreation and Protection Areas	areas	1
	acres	484,034
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	areas	98
	acres	581,453
National Historic Trails	trails	4
	miles	439
National Recreation Trails	trails	7
	miles	39.5
National Scenic Trails	trails	1
	miles	13
National Natural Landmarks	areas	5
	BLM acres	212,640

Guide to Table Data

Unless otherwise indicated, all collections, payments, and appropriations are for fiscal year 2007, which runs from October 1, 2006 to September 30, 2007.

Financial figures include all state offices. In some instances, they also incorporate the state administrative and program offices, the National Interagency Fire Center, the National Operations Center, the National Training Center, and the headquarters office in Washington, DC.

The totals for some of the tables in this document may be slightly off because of rounding.

Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals:

This section identifies fiscal year 2007 collections from BLM-managed lands and minerals unless otherwise noted.

Grazing Fees: This category identifies grazing receipt collections authorized under the Taylor Grazing Act. Recreation and Use Fees: These funds are derived from recreation fees collected on public lands at recreation sites, from issuing recreation permits, and from selling federal passports. They are used to improve the conditions and services provided at the recreation sites where the fees were generated. The funds are derived under two separate authorities, the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Act, as amended, and the 1996 Department of the Interior, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, as amended. The LWCF funds are subject to appropriations the year after collection and the 1996 Appropriation Act funds are permanent.

FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent: The BLM collects these fees in accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act for rights-of-way (excluding oil and gas rights-of-way) across public lands. These are for such uses as roads, pipelines (excluding oil and gas pipelines), transmission lines, and communications sites.

Miscellaneous Receipts: These fees result primarily from filing fees for applications, for noncompetitive oil and gas leases, and from rent of land. This category also includes collections from service charges, fines, deposits, forfeited money, property, cost recoverables, and road maintenance, as well as interest charged by the BLM. Also included are wild horse and burro adoption fees.

Sale of Land and Materials: This category includes receipts from the sale of public land and materials, including sales of vegetative (e.g., Christmas trees, posts, poles, fuel wood, floral products, and related mushrooms, medicinal products, and others) and mineral materials.

Timber Receipts: These are funds generated from timber harvested on public domain forestland and do not include funds generated from timber harvested on Oregon and California (O&C) or Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) lands.

O&C Land Grant Fund and CBWR Grant Fund: In Oregon, receipts are generated from timber harvested on Oregon and California grant lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands in western Oregon. These receipts also include deposits into the timber sale pipeline restoration fund from timber sales under section 2001(k) of the Fiscal Year 1995 Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Rescissions Act (per Public Law 104-139).

Mining Claim Holding Fees and Service Charges: These are annual maintenance fees approved by Congress in the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1993. The BLM uses these collections to administer the mining claim holding fee program. Collections that exceed BLM's budget authority go to the U.S. Department of the Treasury. The BLM retains all collections that do not exceed its budget authority.

Helium Operations: The Helium Act Amendments of 1960, Public Law 86-777 (50 U.S.C. 167), authorized activities to provide sufficient helium to meet the current and foreseeable future needs of essential government activities. The Helium Privatization Act of 1996, Public Law 104-273, discontinued production and sale of refined helium.

Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses: This figure reflects mineral receipts from all federal leases, regardless of surface ownership or management. Revenues are from all federal mineral leases, including leases for coal, geothermal, oil, and gas. This figure includes revenues from oil and gas rights-of-way collected under the Mineral Leasing Act. It also includes receipts from mineral leasing on acquired lands, including national grasslands. The Minerals Management Service collects receipts and makes disbursements.

Direct BLM Financial Transfers to the States:

This section identifies fiscal year 2007 payments made to the states from collections and receipts from activities on BLM-managed land, unless otherwise noted.

Grazing Fees: These funds are the portion of the grazing receipts shared directly with the state. BLM payments to the states are either 12.5 percent (Taylor Grazing Act Section 3 lands) or 50 percent (Taylor Grazing Act Section 15 lands) of grazing receipts. Payments identified in this category include the local share of receipts from mineral leasing on acquired lands under the Taylor Grazing Act.

Proceeds of Sales: This is the portion of receipts from the sale of public land and materials (including vegetative materials and minerals) that is shared with the states. The amount shown includes payments under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act, which began in fiscal year 1999.

Timber Receipts: This figure reflects the portion of receipts from public domain timber harvest collected by the federal government and shared with the state.

O&C Grant Lands and Coos Bay Wagon Roads Grant Lands: In Oregon, receipts are generated from timber harvested on Oregon and California grant lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands in western Oregon and from other resources.

National Grasslands: This figure reflects the payment made directly to the state from revenues derived from national grasslands. It includes allocation of mineral receipts, which are collected by the Minerals Management Service but transferred to BLM for disbursement. These figures reflect payments made in fiscal year 2007 for receipts collected in calendar year 2006.

Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses: These figures reflect the net disbursement to the state of mineral receipts from federal leases, including those on BLM-

managed land. The Minerals Management Service collects receipts and makes disbursements. Payments are from revenues derived from federal mineral leases, including leases for coal, geothermal, oil, and gas. These figures do not reflect disbursements from leases on acquired lands, including national grasslands, which are included above under "National Grasslands."

BLM Investment in the States:

These figures represent fiscal year 2007 funds for BLM-managed programs in each state. These amounts are either appropriated, allocated, or obligated funds, and in some cases, may include prior year dollars for uncompleted projects.

Management of Lands and Resources (MLR): MLR appropriations fund a variety of programs, including mineral leasing programs, initiatives to protect wild horses and burros, and recreational activities, as well as programs to improve land, soil, and water quality.

Land Acquisition: These funds are used to acquire land and to administer exchanges in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act.

Range Improvements: The Range Improvement Fund comes from the federal share of grazing receipts plus the federal share of mineral receipts from leasing on acquired lands. Funds are used for the construction, purchase, and development of range improvements.

Construction and Access: This account funds a variety of programs, including the construction of recreation facilities, roads, and trails.

Management of O&C Lands: O&C appropriations fund a variety of programs within the O&C and CBWR counties in western Oregon, including construction and acquisition, facilities maintenance, resources management, and information and data systems, as well as the Jobs-In-The-Woods Program under the Northwest Forest Plan.

Helium Operations: This amount reflects revenues of the Bureau's helium operations, which include operation and maintaining a helium storage reservoir and pipeline system, providing crude helium gas by contract with private companies, evaluating the nation's helium-bearing gas fields, and providing responsible access to federal land for managed recovery and disposal of helium.

Central Hazardous Materials Fund: This figure reflects BLM's portion of the Department of the Interior fund that is Congressionally appropriated for high-priority hazardous materials sites.

Wildland Fire Preparedness: This program funds nonemergency preparedness for fighting wildland fires. BLM provides further funding through allocations to other Department of the Interior agencies and to the Secretarial fund. Additionally, BLM funds fire program activities through appropriations to the National Interagency Fire Center in Boise, Idaho.

Wildland Fire Operations: The amounts shown here are dollars obligated in fiscal year 2007. Included in this category are wildland fire suppression, rehabilitation, and hazardous fuels reduction.

Recreation Use on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 2007:

Visitor Days: One visitor day equals 12 visitor hours at a site or area. For example, a visitor day could be one visitor for 12 hours or 12 visitors for one hour. The information source for the data in this table is the BLM Recreation Management Information System (RMIS) database. The RMIS is an online database for compiling and monitoring key recreational management data for the BLM. The system provides a snapshot of a specific time and therefore the data presented here may not match other recreation use figures published by the BLM.

Recreation Fee Demonstration Program: The Congressionally authorized Recreation Fee Demonstration Program allows the National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and U.S. Forest Service to implement and test new fees across the geographic and programmatic spectrum of sites that they manage. The BLM retains 100 percent of the revenues at the sites where they are collected. These revenues yield substantial benefits because they provide on-the-ground improvements at local recreation sites.

Commercial Use Activity on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 2007:

Grazing Permits and Leases: A grazing permit authorizes grazing of a specified number and class of livestock within a grazing district on a designated area of land during specified seasons each year (section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act). A grazing lease authorizes the grazing of livestock on public lands outside of grazing districts during a specified period of time (section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act). An AUM (animal unit month) is a standardized unit of measurement of the amount of forage necessary for one animal for a period of 1 month (an animal is defined as one cow and calf, one steer, or five sheep). Grazing privileges are measured in terms of AUMs.

Timber Volume: This figure reflects the sale of standing trees, downed trees, or logs as measured in cubic feet.

Oil and Gas Leasing: The BLM leases oil and gas resources to explore for and produce oil and gas resources from federal lands or mineral rights owned by the federal government. Federal oil and gas leases may be obtained and held by any adult citizen of the United States. These leases are available after being cleared through the land use process, initially by a competitive process, and are then available noncompetitively if they fail to receive a competitive bid.

Helium Activity: Such activity involves administering the federal helium reserve, maintaining a 425-mile pipeline and associated facilities, administering crude helium sales contracts, conducting surveys to determine the extent of nationwide helium reserves, and administering helium fee and royalty contracts.

Geothermal Production: Geothermal electricity is produced from the heat energy of the Earth. This energy may be in the form of steam, hot water, or the thermal energy contained in rocks at great depths. Wells are drilled to produce the steam or hot water. The energy found in the steam or hot water is then used to generate

electricity or for direct use applications such as space heating and dehydration. The BLM leases geothermal resources to explore for and produce geothermal resources from federal lands or from subsurface mineral rights held by the government. Leases within "Known Geothermal Resource Areas" (KGRAAs) are leased competitively; those outside these areas may be leased noncompetitively.

Coal Production: The Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended by the Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act (FCLAA) of 1976, requires competitive leasing of coal. Competitively issued coal leases require either payment of a royalty rate of 12.5 percent for coal mined by surface mining methods or 8 percent for coal mined by underground mining methods, diligent development of commercial quantities of coal within 10 years of lease issuance, and stipulations to protect other resources within the lease. BLM also routinely inspects all coal operations to ensure accurate reporting of coal production and that maximum economic recovery of the coal resource is being achieved. The primary use of this coal is for generation of electricity.

Mineral Materials (Salables): These are minerals such as common varieties of sand, stone, gravel, pumice, and clay that are not obtainable under mining or leasing law but that can be obtained through purchase or a free use permit under the Materials Act of 1947, as amended.

Nonenergy Leasables: These are all solid nonenergy minerals that private entities produce under leases issued by the BLM. These entities pay a royalty to the federal government based on the value of the minerals they produce. Most of these minerals are used in industry and include iron, sodium bicarbonate, and potash.

Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables): Exploration refers to exploring for minerals (locatable/hardrock) by way of drilling, trenching, etc. Mining refers to the extraction and processing of minerals. Exploration and mining activities on BLM-managed lands are regulated under 43 CFR 3809, which provides for three levels of activity. The first, casual use, requires no contact with the BLM. The second, a notice, is filed for activities that disturb less than 5 acres unreclaimed per calendar year. Notices do not require BLM approval and are ministerial in form. The third, a plan of operations, is filed with the BLM for activities that exceed 5 acres of unreclaimed per calendar year. Plans of operations require BLM approval and are subject to the National Environmental Policy Act.

Rights-of-Way: This refers to public land authorized to be used or occupied pursuant to a right-of-way grant. A right-of-way grant is an instrument issued authorizing the use of a right-of-way over, upon, under, or through public lands for construction, operation, maintenance, and termination of a project.

Public Land Treasures

National Monument: The President, under the authority of the Antiquities Act of 1906, designates national monuments to protect objects of scientific and historical interest that are located on federal lands.

Congress may also designate a national monument through legislation, as it did in establishing Mount St. Helen's National Volcanic Monument in 1982, when the President signed the measure into law. Acreage figures may change from year to year because either inholdings have been acquired or some other land exchange has taken place during the year or because better geographic information system (GIS) mapping of land boundaries has enabled BLM to recalculate the total acres within the unit.

National Conservation, Recreation, and Protection Areas: Congress designates these areas to provide for the conservation, use, enjoyment, and enhancement of certain natural, recreational, paleontological, and other resources, including fish and wildlife habitat. This category includes National Outstanding Natural Areas, which are areas of public land that are either Congressionally or administratively designated based on their exceptional, rare, or unusual natural characteristics to provide for protection, management, and enhancement of their associated natural, educational, or scientific values. Acreage figures may change from year to year either because inholdings have been acquired or some other land exchange has taken place during the year or because better geographic information system (GIS) mapping of land boundaries has enabled BLM to recalculate the total acres within the unit.

National Wild and Scenic Rivers: Congress or the Secretary of the Interior designates rivers or river sections, under the authority of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, to protect their outstanding scenic, recreational, and other values and to preserve them in their free-flowing condition. The law recognizes three classes of rivers: wild, scenic, and recreational.

Wilderness Areas: These areas are designated by Congress and defined by the Wilderness Act of 1964 as places "where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain." Designation is aimed at ensuring that these lands are preserved and protected in their natural condition. Wilderness areas, which are generally at least 5,000 acres or more in size, offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; such areas may also contain ecological, geological, or other features that have scientific, scenic, or historical value. The number of wilderness areas reported by the states will not add up to the national total shown because some areas cross state lines and are reported in the number count for each state. The national total shown is the actual total number of BLM wilderness areas. The acreages reported by the states do add up to the national acreage total shown.

Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs): These areas are designated by a federal land-management agency (the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service, National Park Service, or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) as having wilderness characteristics, thus making them worthy of consideration by Congress for wilderness designation. While Congress considers whether to designate a WSA as permanent wilderness, the WSA is managed by the federal agency in a manner as to prevent impairment of the area's suitability for wilderness designation. The number of WSAs reported by the states may not add up to the national total shown because some WSAs cross state lines and are reported in the number count for each state. The national total shown is the actual total number

of BLM WSAs. The acreages reported by the states do add up to the national acreage total shown.

National Historic Trails: Designated by Congress under the National Trails System Act of 1968, these extended trails follow as closely as possible, on federal land, those original trails or routes of travel having national historical significance. Designation identifies and protects historic routes and their historic remnants and artifacts for public use and enjoyment. A designated trail must meet certain criteria, including having a significant potential for public recreational use or interest based on historical interpretation and appreciation. The number of trails reported by the states will not add up to the national total shown because some trails cross state lines and are reported in the number count for each state.

National Scenic Trails: Designated by Congress, these extended trails offer maximum outdoor recreation potential and provide enjoyment of the various qualities—scenic, historical, natural, and cultural—of the areas through which they pass. The number of trails reported by the states will not add up to the national total shown because some trails cross state lines and are reported in the number count for each state.

Cultural Resources: This figure represents definite locations of past human activity, occupation, or use identifiable through field inventory (survey), historical documentation, or oral evidence. Archaeological, historic, or architectural sites, structures, or places with important public and scientific uses are included, and definite locations (sites or places) of traditional, cultural, or religious importance to specified social or cultural groups may also be included.

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs): These areas are managed by the BLM and defined by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 as requiring special management. Such management is aimed at protecting and preventing irreparable damage to significant historical, cultural, and scenic values, habitat for fish and wildlife, and other public land resources, as identified through the BLM's land use planning process.

National Back Country Byways: These are roads under various classifications that can accommodate normal touring cars, high-clearance, four-wheel-drive vehicles, or specialized vehicles such as dirt bikes or trails that are managed to accommodate dirt bike, mountain bike, snowmobile, or ATV use.

National Recreation Trails: These trails are designated by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture. They are reasonably accessible to urban areas and meet criteria established in the National Trails System Act. National recreation trails may be designated within parks, forests, and recreation areas and on lands administered by the Secretaries, subject to the consent of the federal agency, state, political subdivision, or other administering agency having jurisdiction over the affected lands.

National Register of Historic Places: Administered by the National Park Service, this is the official list of the nation's historic places worthy of preservation.

National Historic Landmarks: Administered by the National Park Service, these are nationally significant historic places designated by the Secretary of the Interior because they possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States.

World Heritage Properties: These internationally significant cultural or natural properties meet criteria set forth in a 1972 treaty known as the World Heritage Convention. The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) lists the properties on the basis of nominations by national governments that adhere to the treaty. A world heritage property designation not only supports the conservation of these properties but also enhances their status as tourist destinations. There are more than 500 such properties around the world, including the pyramids of Egypt and the Tower of London. The 22 properties in the United States include the Statue of Liberty, Monticello, Yosemite National Park, and Hawaii Volcanoes National Park.

Globally Important Bird Areas: These areas of public land are exceptionally important or essential for bird conservation. A site is designated when, during at least some part of the year, it contains critical habitat that supports (1) a significant population of an endangered or threatened species; (2) a significant population of a watch list species; (3) a significant population of a species with a limited range; or (4) a significantly large concentration of breeding, migrating, or wintering birds, including waterfowl, seabirds, wading birds, raptors, or land birds.

Herd Management Areas: These geographic areas are managed for wild horses and burros. The BLM is responsible for ensuring that herd sizes are consistent with the land's capacity to support them. Toward that end, the agency monitors range conditions, allocates forage for horses, livestock, and wildlife, and removes excess wild horses and burros from the range to protect public lands from the destructive effects of herd overpopulation.

Significant Caves: Designated under the Federal Caves Resources Protection Act of 1988, these caves have value for scientific, educational, and recreational purposes.

BLM Wild Horse and Burro Program:

Wild Horses and Burros: Unbranded and unclaimed horses or burros roam free on public lands in the Western United States. These animals are protected by the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971. Wild horses and burros are descendants of animals turned loose by, or escaped from, ranchers, prospectors, Indian tribes, and the U.S. Cavalry from the late 1800s through the Great Depression of the 1930s, and in some areas even more recently. Populations of wild horses and burros are estimated on February 28, rather than at the end of the fiscal year (September 30), to precede the foaling period in horses.

Adopted Wild Horse or Burro: Wild horses and burros are placed under the care of a qualified individual who agrees to the terms and conditions specified in a Private Maintenance and Care Agreement (contract) with the U.S. government to provide them with humane care. After properly caring for the animal for 1 year, the adopter can apply for title to the animal.

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Cover Photos: (top) Approximately 44,000 acres in the eastern portion of the Boise foothills were identified by the BLM as a project area to minimize the effects of wildland fires and improve wildlife habitat.

(Inset) The Lower Salmon River is the longest free-flowing river in the lower 48 states, drawing thousands of rafters and kayakers every year, mostly in the months of July through September.

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BLM/ID/GI-03/011+1120 Rev. 2008

Editing, design, and production services provided by the
BLM National Operations Center, Information and Publishing Services Section